

# The Wichita Daily Eagle

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NUMBER 91

## SHIPPING

Bill Reported From the Senate Commerce Committee.

PRESENT SYSTEM'S PERILS

Fight on the Movement of Alleged Foreign Origin.

HAWAIIAN BILL IS PASSED

In the Senate Without Division—Porto Rico Bill Reported, Much Amended.

Washington, March 1.—The report prepared by Senator Frye upon the shipping bill reported by the committee on commerce of the senate was made public today. The report begins by asserting the "self-evident value of a national merchant marine," explains and deplores our almost entire dependence upon foreign shipping for our ocean carrying, suggests the danger of reliance upon the merchant ships of other nations which may become involved in war, the possible complete exclusion of American exports from their regular foreign markets in such a contingency, and points out that the wholesale transfer of the tonnage of a belligerent nation to a neutral flag would unquestionably involve such shipping in difficulties, seizures and detentions. The British-Boer war has materially reduced our means of transportation and embarrassed our ocean mail service. The humiliation of our reliance upon foreign vessels during the war with Spain is referred to.

Three prime reasons are given for the decline of the American shipping in the foreign trade, namely: The greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere; the greater cost of operating American as compared with foreign ships; and causes based on foreign legislative encouragement. The suggestion that this situation may be overcome by the free admission of foreign-built ships to American register is met by pointing out that if such admission were unconditional it would result in destroying existing American shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

All competent authorities, the report states, agree that this bill, if enacted, will involve a large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a reduction of \$25,000,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the additional shipping and the competition that would be created.

"Foreign opposition," the report says, "is being concentrated upon the bill, because foreign shipping interests clearly see that they will be seriously injured by the replacing of American for the foreign vessels now in our foreign trade. The maximum annual expenditures are fixed at \$3,000,000 in the bill. About \$1,500,000 is now being paid to American ships under normal conditions for carrying our mails, a sum which should be deducted from the additional expense of the operation of this bill. About \$900,000 additional cost of new shipping, approximately \$1,000,000, and occupying several years to construct, would have to be added to the bill in the United States if this bill is passed, before the maximum expenditure of \$3,000,000 could be reached."

It is expected that some 30,000 tons of foreign-built vessels now owned or building for American citizens will be admitted to American register under the terms of this bill, their owners being required to build equal tonnage in the United States before receiving any compensation. "The provisions of the bill from every point of view," adds the report, "are overwhelmingly in favor of new and more vessels, more shipyards and greater facilities for ocean transportation. While deemed unnecessary, a provision has been inserted under which a vessel cannot receive full compensation unless she carries one-half of a cargo. This," says the report, "completely neutralizes the effect that a vessel might run under the bill for the compensation given without carrying a cargo."

The report also states: "As the most promising field for the future development of our markets for agricultural products in northern and temperate Asia, the committee believes that our grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from the enactment of the law than the seaboard ship-building and ship-owning states."

Comparisons are given showing the exact amount of vessels of various rates of speed would get under the bill, as compared with the cost of operating them. A 2-knot ship making 88,200 miles per annum would get, over and above the cost of coal and the handling of it, a net compensation under the bill of \$2,823, while a 10-knot ship, making 850 miles per annum, or less than half the distance of the fast ship, would receive a net handling of the coal, \$13,120 per annum. The fast steamships received the lowest net compensation under the bill. A comparison is given to the amount that tank vessels, such as are used by the Standard Oil company, would receive in compensation if admitted to American register under the bill. These vessels, carrying oil, can only take an outward cargo, and as they are foreign-built, they would, because of carrying cargo one way, receive only 50 per cent of the compensation allowed under the bill.

HAWAIIAN BILL IS PASSED

In the Senate—Hawaii Porto Rico Bill, Much Amended, Reported.

Washington, March 1.—The bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was passed by the senate today without division. Mr. Cullum had charge of the measure. Mr. Clay (Ga.) delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines. He favored the adoption of the Hawaiian resolutions declaring it to be the policy of the United States to turn over the islands to the Philippines as soon as a stable government

could be established by them under the protection of this country. At the instance of Mr. Foraker the Porto Rican tariff bill was made the unfinished business and will be considered as soon as the conference report on the finance bill shall have been disposed of, next Tuesday.

A bill was passed at the opening of today's session extending the time for the commencement of the construction of a railroad across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., by the Dakota Southern railroad, to March 3, 1901, and its completion to March 4, 1904. At the conclusion of routine business it was decided to take a final vote on the conference report on the finance bill next Tuesday at 4 p. m. Mr. Hoar said he desired to briefly address the senate on the Quay case but would not interfere with the delivery of the speech announced by Mr. Clay (Ga.) for today.

Mr. Clay addressed the senate on the Philippine questions. He was one of the Democratic senators who voted for the ratification of the treaty of Paris.

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed. Mr. Penrose (Pa.) stating that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the time for the consideration of the government bill. The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Teller relating to the establishment of a district court with a district judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) resumed his speech, begun yesterday, antagonizing on technical grounds, the proposed amendment. He asserted in connection with a discussion of the judicial features of the measure, that the effect of the bill, as it stood now, would be to legislate out of office every Democrat in Hawaii. He declared that some senators were determined to give a political complexion to the Hawaiian judiciary.

Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, interrupted Mr. Morgan to report back the house Porto Rican tariff bill with the amendments and all after the enacting clause of the house bill stricken out and the senate bill providing a government for the island of Porto Rico substituted.

Certain amendments to the senate bill were also reported, including one fixing the tariff on Porto Rican products at 15 per cent of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

The consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed. Mr. Teller's amendment was adopted. Mr. Clark (Wyo.) proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to be paid to Liliuokalani, late queen of the Hawaiian islands, for all interest she may have in the crown lands, the sum to be repaid from the revenues of the crown lands. Mr. Clark maintained that it was only the part of equity and justice that the queen, who had been deposed by the United States forces, should be reimbursed for the losses she had sustained.

Mr. Cullum opposed the amendment, holding that the late queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against this government, and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim. The amendment precluded a general discussion of the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, participated in by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota and others. Mr. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort in this congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian islands back to the people and permitting them to make the best of them.

Mr. Quarles of Wisconsin followed Mr. Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the senate in opposition to the proposition to pay to the former queen any sum of money. Referring to the dark picture drawn by Mr. Pettigrew of the result of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Mr. Quarles said: "I had thought that the United States had exhausted its means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogie man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to grating before the senate to frighten somebody."

Mr. Platt (Conn.) offered an amendment declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the queen. The amendment was laid on the table without division. Mr. Platt (Conn.) offered an amendment providing that the territory of Hawaii should not at any future time be admitted to the union as a state or attached to any state of the union, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The measure was then passed without division.

On Mr. Foraker's motion, the senate took up the Porto Rican tariff and government bill, thus making it the unfinished business. Mr. Penrose (Pa.) said that while he did not oppose the motion, he desired it understood that he would press the Quay case and would ask for a vote a day early date. Then, after a brief executive session, the senate, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

SENATE'S PORTO RICAN BILL

Substituted for the House Bill in Committee Report.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, has reported back to the senate the Porto Rican tariff bill, passed yesterday by the house. The committee struck out the preamble and all the enacting clauses and substituted the senate Porto Rican bill, already reported with amendments. One of these amendments is a reduction of the tariff on Porto Rican products to 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff bill, in order to make the measure agree with the house bill. There were other committee amendments to the bill, relating to marriage and divorce laws. One allowed all priests who have taken vows of celibacy, but who renounce the church, to marry.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

In the House Is an Election Contest—First Victory of the Democrats.

Washington, March 1.—The Democrats scored their first victory of the session in the house today on the motion to take up the contested election case of Aldrich-Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district. On two separate votes the Democrats, with the aid of two Republicans, Mr. Mondell of Wyoming and H. C. Smith of Michigan, beat the Republicans on the question of the consideration.

The house resumed its wonted business today. There was a general relaxation after the bitter and protracted struggle over the Porto Rican bill, which ended yesterday. Two corrections were

(Continued on Second Page.)

## GENERAL BULLER ENTERS LADYSMITH

Siege of 113 Days' Duration Broken and the Country Round About Clear of Boers.

## GREAT BRITAIN INSANE WITH JOY

Scenes Enacted in London, the Provinces and the Colonies Scarcely to be Paralleled in This Century's History--All Honors to All Generals, and "Tommy," Too, But Only One the Hero.

## ALL DUE TO ROBERTS' STRATEGY

In the Popular Estimation, Buller, Though Forgiven, Still Suffers, and Must Wait for His Due--Two Brief Dispatches Lacking Detail All That Tell the Story, But the War Office Now Reveals the Secret of White's Passivity--Huge Reinforcements Yet to be Sent From England.

London, March 1.—(4:30 a. m.)—Britons feel that they are living in the presence of momentous events. Tornadoes of patriotic excitement are whirling through the country. Even the dullest soul must have been stirred by the emotions of yesterday, and London's 6,000,000 were raised to a high pitch of patriotic exultation. It was a wonderful sight. Old men have nothing in memory with which to compare the day. Some likened it to Lucknow, others talked of the fall of Sebastopol. It was a time of singular abandon. The usual conventions of society ceased to control, and everyone knew everybody else. All joining in smiles and well-wishes, as their dispositions moved them.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychological moment to announce estimates exceeding £61,000,000 and rather startled the public by unfolding the program of the war office to send out, in addition to the 20,000 troops now afloat, 50,000 fresh soldiers. Lord Roberts will ultimately have a force of a quarter of a million. An order has reached Woolwich for the construction of 22 new guns, from these pounders to twelve-inch guns. Of these 16 are to be naval guns. Already 25,000 workmen are employed at the arsenal and 2,000 more will be engaged. These decisions to send out more troops and to increase the home armament meet with universal approval.

The Boers seem to have got quite away from around Ladysmith without losing a gun or their baggage. Van Rensburg's force is only about twenty miles from Ladysmith. The enemy had artillery in action Tuesday, and they probably utilized both railroads in retreating, sending the heavy pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones to the Free State.

Dr. Leyds says that General Joubert is assembling 50,000 men at Winburg, seventy miles northeast of Bloemfontein.

Colonel Albrecht, according to a dispatch from Paardeburg, affirms that the Boers have 5,000 men left.

Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloemfontein now or not he doubtless soon will be dating his dispatches there and using the town as his advance base. Lord Kitchener's mission is to combine the forces under General Clement and General Galt and to advance along the line of the railroad to Bloemfontein. The railway will simplify immensely the perplexities of transport.

The conditions at Ladysmith, some of which were explained by Charles Williams, and cabled to the United States are now better understood, as the military authorities no longer retain their special information. It appears that since the middle of January the horses have been half-starved and altogether too weak either to drag guns or to carry cavalrymen. Hence the impossibility of dashing out to help General Buller attack the Boers. These half-starved animals were carefully saved for food. The disposition to find fault though mildly, with the passivity of Sir George White, disappears as the facts become known. No one is in the mood now to criticize anybody, although the morning papers gently refer to the fact that the war office, at the outset of hostilities, rejected Lord Dundonald as unfit to be a soldier, whereas it was he who organized the colonies.

Emperor Francis Joseph and King Hum. have telegraphed congratulations to the queen.

BULLER'S DISPATCHES

London, March 1.—(3:42 a. m.)—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Littleton's headquarters, March 1.—(3:36 a. m.)—General Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Neithorpe."

(3:35 p. m.)—General Buller wires from Neithorpe, under today's date, that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds that the whole country south of that place is cleared of the Boers. The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch:

"Neithorpe, March 1.—(5:25 p. m.)—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Sunrise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them. The garrison were on half a pound of meal per day per man, and supplementing the meal ration by horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

HOW JOHN BULL JUBILATED

London, March 1.—When the news of

the relief of Ladysmith became generally known London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memories of this generation. The post-up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no longer be controlled, and with today's growing triumph the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds. The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Generals Buller and Roberts. When the queen received the news at Windsor the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event.

This storm of jubilation centered around the Mansion house, and by noon thousands of persons blocked the many approaches to that great building. It was a dense, black mass, composed chiefly of business men, the majority of them carrying little union jacks. Never before was there such a sale of flags as today. Through this cheering throng there was only one avenue open to traffic and this was utilized by the buses going from east to west. All traffic in other directions was stalled for hours. The only way to get past the Mansion House was by mounting the buses, which soon began to resemble chariots in a triumphal pageant. Stock brokers, clerks, bankers, and workmen clambered on top, and as the buses lumbered past the historic building stood up waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and calling for cheers for Buller and Roberts. A mighty shout answered them from the crowds through which they were passing. The procession became continuous, yet the crowd never tired of cheering every time the name of White, Buller or Roberts was mentioned.

For the day, the schools were closed, and the harbor all the vessels dressed in white, and at the military and naval depots some of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Liverpool, addressing a crowd of 20,000 people assembled around the town hall, the lord mayor said: "I thank God Almighty for the glorious news. We have awaited it patiently. We are satisfied that under the humane laws and government of this country the Boers, in a very short time, will be loyal citizens of the British empire."

The queen has telegraphed her congratulations to General Buller and General White, and the Prince of Wales has telegraphed his congratulations to General Buller.

At Portsmouth the naval commander-in-chief announced the relief of Ladysmith by general signal, the great dock yards and vessels greeting it with cheers.

Lady White in a message in reply to the congratulations, says: "All the world is in sympathy with me today, and I am in sympathy with the world. I am delighted at the joyful news of the relief and happy at the intelligence that my husband is well and safe at last."

(4:45 p. m.)—All day long cheering thousands kept an incessant roar before the Mansion house, and all traffic in what is London's busiest concourse ceased. An elderly gentleman with his stick hat on the back of his head and his black coat-tails flying in the wind, climbed to the top of a big lamp post in the middle of the street, opposite the Mansion House, and remained for about an hour, with his legs curled about the post. Waving his hat in one hand and a flag in the other, he led the tumultuous cheering for each hour of the war, and the fierce, hoarse impressions of President Kruger and President Steyn. Pandemonium reigned. The news of the Mansion House demonstration had spread to all quarters of the city, and they poured in a stream of hundreds and flocks, laden down with flags, banners, bays and all sorts and conditions of people. Silk hats flew into the air, and small flags were of frequent occurrence. The hundreds of policemen on the spot had their hands full, but as long as the enthusiasm of the crowd was only confined to these play the officers did not interfere. Tons of fireworks were bought in preparation for elaborate celebrations tonight.

OOM PAUL IN EFFIGY

In several provincial towns effigies of President Kruger and General Cronje were paraded through the streets and maltreated. At Glasgow an effigy of President Kruger was subjected to indignities at the foot of the Queen's Statue.

Over 1,000 university and college students paraded the streets of London singing "Rule Britannia," waving flags and cheering for "Little Boats," who seems to be the prime favorite in this and other General Buller demonstrations, although General Buller, Dundonald and White got a fair share of the acclamations.

WHOOPIING IT UP AT NIGHT

London, March 1.—(11:15 a. m.)—Until midnight London gave itself up to the wildest expressions of joy. From the Mansion House to the West End all the leading thoroughfares were constantly paraded by cheering crowds, interspersed with bursts of patriotic songs. Bands marching through the streets assisted with strains of jubilation, and the same

exultant notes were to be heard at every place of public gathering throughout the metropolis. The West End clubs, the cafes, the restaurants and the public buildings were all brilliantly illuminated, and their interiors, even the tables, were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting lights. At all the music halls patriotic songs were given, the people rejoicing and joining, amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. Hardly a person could be met with who was not wearing the national emblem in the shape of a tri-color rosette or ribbon. The biograph representatives of leading generals and heroes of the war were greeted with tremendous acclamations. One striking feature of the rejoicing was the great number of American flags intertwined with the British.

At 11 o'clock, when the theaters and music halls poured forth thousands, the jubilation was redoubled. In Trafalgar Square every available inch of space, including the plinth of lions, at Nelson's column, was occupied by a surging, singing, cheering crowd. All joined in singing "God Save the Queen," applauding every reference to Roberts, Buller, White, Buller-Forell and the rest. The scene at this point was almost without precedent and is not likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

A smaller but almost equally striking demonstration occurred in the vicinity of St. Paul's churchyard earlier in the evening, when the famous pool of bells was rung in honor of the occasion. Pall Mall the Strand, Fleet street and Chancery Lane and re-echoed until long after midnight, the cheers and songs of the slowly and reluctantly dispersing crowds.

2 a. m.—Even now, at 2 o'clock in the morning, there comes from the Mansion House square every few minutes the sounds of vigorous cheering. Everywhere groups of people are to be seen, although though noisy, they are perfectly orderly. Great throngs remained in the vicinity of the war office until 11 o'clock last evening, when it was announced that no further news was at hand for publication.

DUBLIN STUDENTS IN TUMULT

From every part of the empire there is a constant influx of telegrams describing the rejoicings. The news was received with great enthusiasm at Dublin, where, however, the jubilant spirit of the Trinity college students carried them beyond the bounds of discretion. A large body of these marched to the Dublin House, where they seized the garden walls and captured a green flag flying in the grounds. A policeman and the servants of the mayoralty household, with cheers, struggled desperately to recover the trophy, and eventually wrested it from the invaders, several of whom were injured. Other convulsions occurred upon the scene, and a dozen students were arrested, but, with the exception of three, all were released or managed to escape. Later in the day isolated assaults were committed, chiefly in the neighborhood of College Green. A strong force of police kept the students within the college grounds and cut off from the excited crowd that assembled in front of the college building. The three students were arraigned, and small fines were inflicted. No further disorders occurred.

Great rejoicings are reported at Malta and also at Gibraltar, where an effigy of President in chains was paraded. Lady White, wife of Sir George White, and Lord and Lady Lansdowne, all of whom attended the performance at the Alhambra, were cheered for several minutes. At all the theaters there were scenes of enthusiasm, vocal manifestations and the waving of flags.

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

In parliament the onlooker would have had no idea that anything greatly unusual had happened. There was a small attendance in the house of lords, and there were only four ladies in the gallery of peers. Lord Lansdowne's statement evoked only a shadow of enthusiasm. In the house of commons the war was not mentioned until 7 o'clock, but the house was crowded, and there were evidences of a strong suppressed feeling. Finally a member rose and asked if any official news had been received from South Africa that had not been communicated. Amid a profound hush Mr. Alfred rose, holding a slip of paper, and read General Buller's dispatch from Neithorpe, beginning: "I have just returned from Ladysmith." The whole house burst into a great shout of joy, followed by prolonged cheers. Then, waiting only to hear the remainder of the dispatch, the members poured into the lobby, talking excitedly of the event. The few who remained laughed heartily as Major Frederick Burch, conservative member for South Lancashire, asked whether the war office, with its usual ingenuity, had celebrated the event by having the flag all day at half mast.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT

The afternoon papers voiced the exultation of the nation.

The Globe says: "The night is passed; slow Havoc and Outram fought their way, inch by inch, through the crooked streets and alleys of Lucknow, an inch of triumph has gone through the nation. The empire has suffered and recovered much during the last few months, but the tidings of Tuesday and today have made it all seem like a gloomy nightmare—the shadow of a night that is passed. The credit for our successes rests with Lord Roberts as fully as it has himself hidden into Ladysmith." "The wet, ferings and privations are over, and the empire tenders a tribute of gratitude and admiration to General Buller and his immortal garrison."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it believes it is impossible to forecast the result of the relief of Ladysmith on the duration of the war. "The war may yet culminate in a protracted struggle before Pretoria."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The news this morning exhilarates for the moment all memory of the long and costly war and we fear we must add wasteful operations that have gone before. In ten days, thanks to the admirable strategy of Roberts and Hechter, the whole situation is revolutionized."

London, March 2 is a. m.—The editors, also in the morning newspapers are not only jubilant, but are written in a tone of confidence as to the future which contrasts strongly with the gloomy forebodings of the previous six weeks. General Buller's misfortunes are almost forgotten, although it is everywhere recognized that the relief of Ladysmith is largely due to the strategy of Lord Roberts.

2 Times says: "The change wrought in Natal within twenty-four hours is indeed dramatic. The siege of Ladysmith will be memorable in military annals upon many grounds. Nelson has the absolute confidence of a general in his men been more strikingly displayed than in

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## LENGTHY

Silence of Otis Broken With Good and Bad News.

PRISONERS ARE RELEASED

Hemp and Tobacco Movement Is Restored.

LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES

But Such as are to be Expected in War Times--Not Much Fighting Left to Do.

Washington, March 1.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the War department today. One tallied a long list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines since the last report. A second announced the arrival at Manila today of a government transport from the east coast of Tayabas province with eight American and 40 Spanish soldiers recently relieved from captivity among the insurgents. The third message stated that since the recent opening to commerce of the island ports 120,000 tons of hemp and 30,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila and that large shipments of the commodities named will soon be made to the United States and other countries. The fact that General Otis has not reported any military operations since the departure of General Bates' expedition to southern Luzon to complete the plan of opening the hemp ports in that quarter, is accepted by War department officials as an indication that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily and that our forces have not met with any serious opposition by the insurgents in recent movements. Secretary Root has made a positive denial of the published report that he is for the at least silence of General Otis in regard to military operations in the Philippines and has called him to make an immediate report of the situation. The secretary said that, on the contrary, he was satisfied with the situation. The officials are confident that the backbone of the insurrection is broken and that there will be no further hostilities on a large scale, and that affairs in the archipelago will be in fairly good shape by the time of the arrival of the Philippine civil commission, about the middle of May, for the proposed transfer of government control from the military to the civil authorities.

General Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine commission. It is desirable that he should meet the commission and give it the benefit of his knowledge of affairs in the Philippines. General MacArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces on the islands when General Otis leaves.

Manila, March 1.—(3:30 p. m.)—A hundred insurgents, seven miles from San Fernando de la Union, ambushed ten men of the Third cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans scattered and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were 400 men in the band and a force of 1,000 men, estimated to number 800 men. The Third cavalry is preparing to drive the insurgents out.

The recently purchased naval transport Alava, sent to Sagay, in the Gulf of Iloilo, for Spanish prisoners, has returned here, bringing 90 persons, including priests, officers, sailors and civilians, and ten Americans. The navy officials being informed that the prisoners were carefully guarded, hurried the Alava to Sagay, manned by twenty blue jackets. Six officers from the Brooklyn and fifty marines accompanied the transport.

Victoria, B. C., March 1.—A Hong Kong correspondent, according to advice received by the steamship Bonaventure, writes from Manila that a religious controversy is existing and giving distress to the insurrectionist plagues. The main point of the trouble is a suggestion to relocate the "hairs" in the provinces on the old basis as under Spanish rule. The trouble began with the publication of an alleged interview with Archbishop Chapelle, telegraphed to a Madrid paper. The interview was secured by a Manila paper, coincident with its being telegraphed. When published it raised a storm. Petitions came in, and many delegations interviewed General Otis.

Berkley, Cal., March 1.—Prof. Bernard Moore was last night brutally murdered by Washington by a telegram from Senator Perkins to consult with President McKinley in regard to his anticipated appointment upon the new Philippine commission, and the professor left this morning for the capital.

TO AID STATE GAME LAWS

Bill Reported to Employ the Interstate Commerce Power

Washington, March 1.—Representative Sherman of New York, from the house committee on commerce, has presented a favorable report on Representative Lacey's bill to prohibit the interstate transportation of game killed in violation of local laws. The bill is designed to aid in the restoration of game and song birds to various parts of the country. The report points out that the game and song birds have almost disappeared and that they would doubtless become abundant if introduced in the south. The grouse of the northwest Pacific would similarly adapt itself to Pennsylvania and the far west.